

4U 1957+11:

**The Most Rapidly Spinning Black
Hole in the Galaxy?**

Michael Nowak (MIT-Kavli Institute)

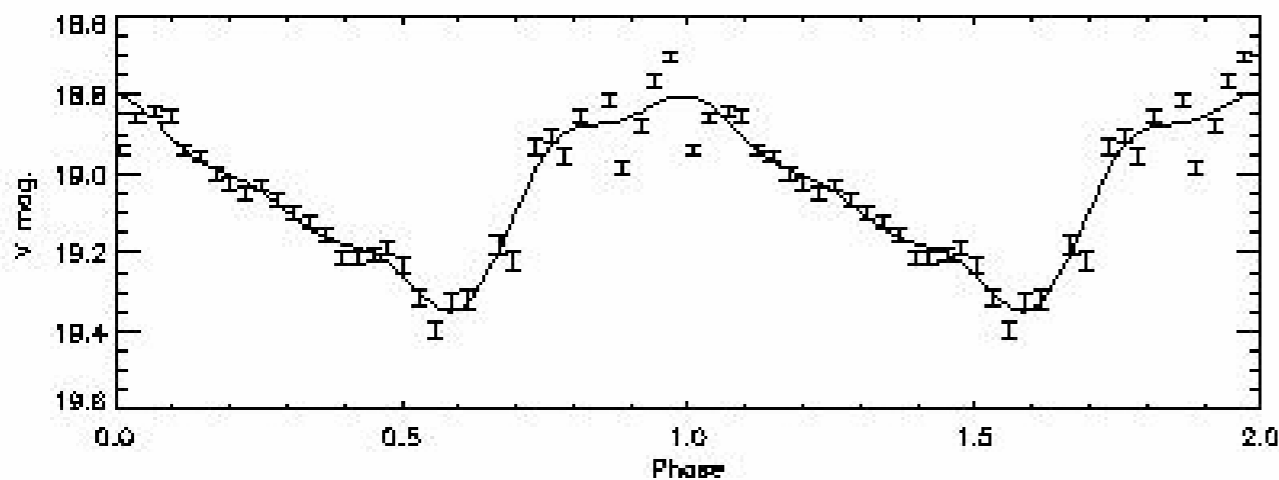
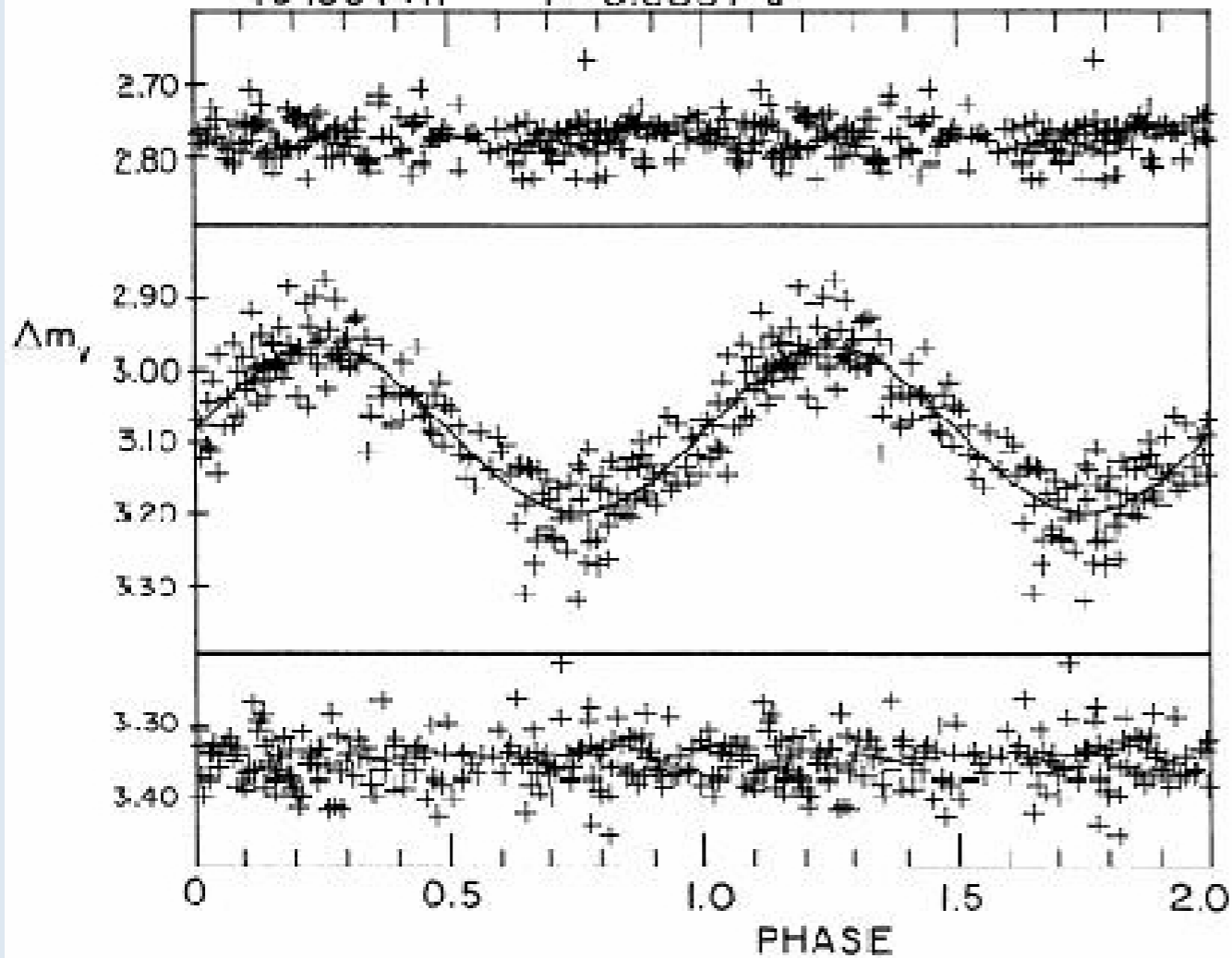
-with-

**Jörn Wilms (Bamberg), Katja Pottschmidt (UMBC & GSFC),
Norbert Schulz (MIT-Kavli), Dipankar Maitra (U. Michigan),
Jon Miller (U. Michigan)**

BACKGROUND:

- Low Mass X-ray Binary (9.3 hr Period)
- *Persistent Soft (Disk Dominated) State*
 - Quenched Jet: $< 11.4 \mu\text{Jy}$ (3 sigma)
 - 300–800X Lower than Hard State
- Correlation (Russell et al. 2011, ApJL)
- Low Neutral Column: $1\text{--}2 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$,
Ne IX Absorption from Warm ISM
- Distance $> 5 \text{ kpc}$ — In Galactic Halo

4U 1957+11 P=0.3887 d



(Hakala et al. 1999)

- Complex Lightcurve
- Periodicity has been:
 - Absent
 - $\pm 10\%$ Sinusoidal
 - $\pm 30\%$ Complex
- Highly Inclined;
Optical disk partially occulted?

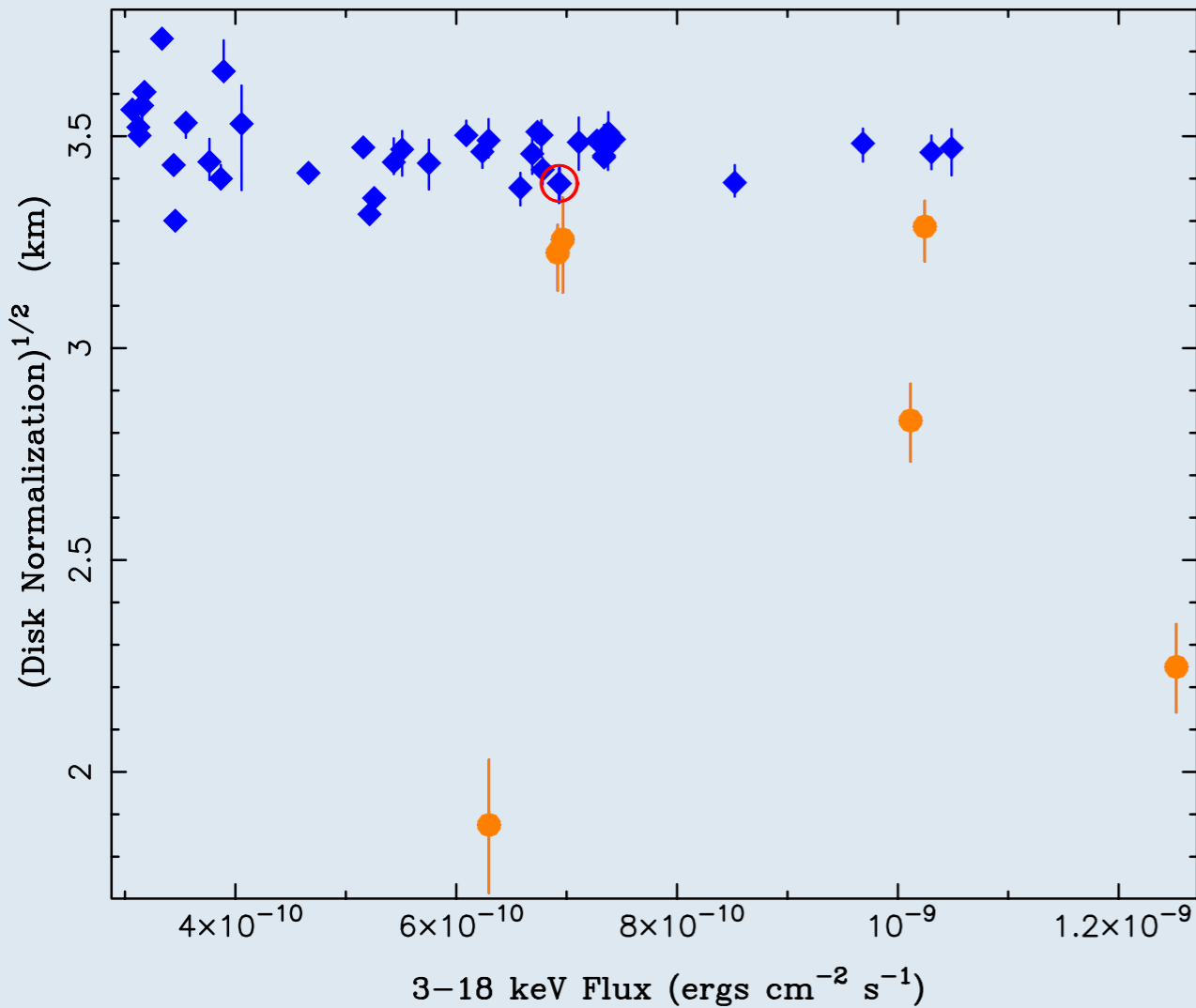
$i \sim 75^\circ$

(Bayless et al. 2011:
 $i \sim 20-70^\circ$)

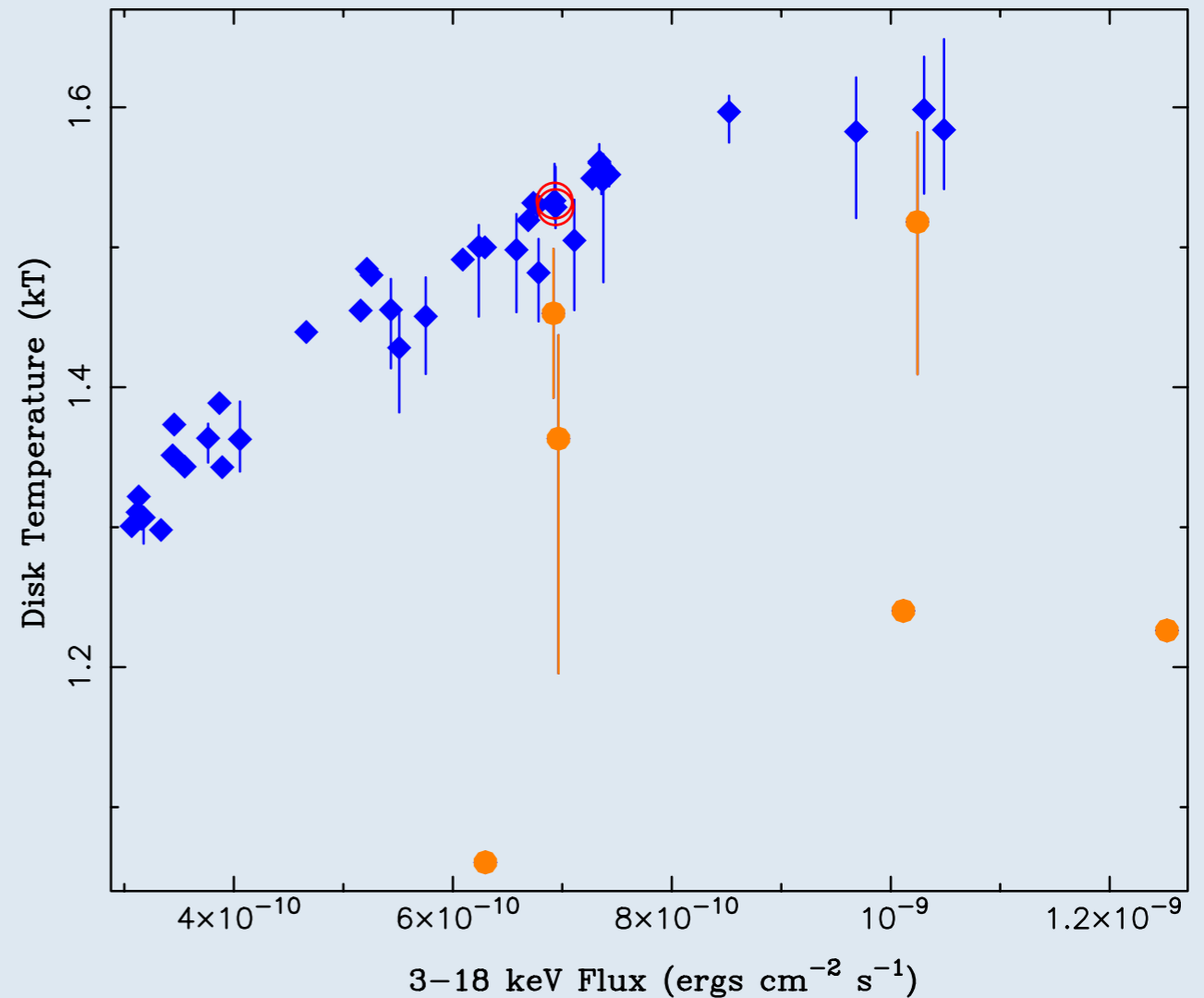
BACKGROUND:

- Unknown Mass & Distance; only limits for the inclination
 - Nominally *bad* for spin measurements, but ...
- High Disk Temperature: 1.3–1.6 keV
- Low Disk Normalization

Disk Radius



Disk Temperature



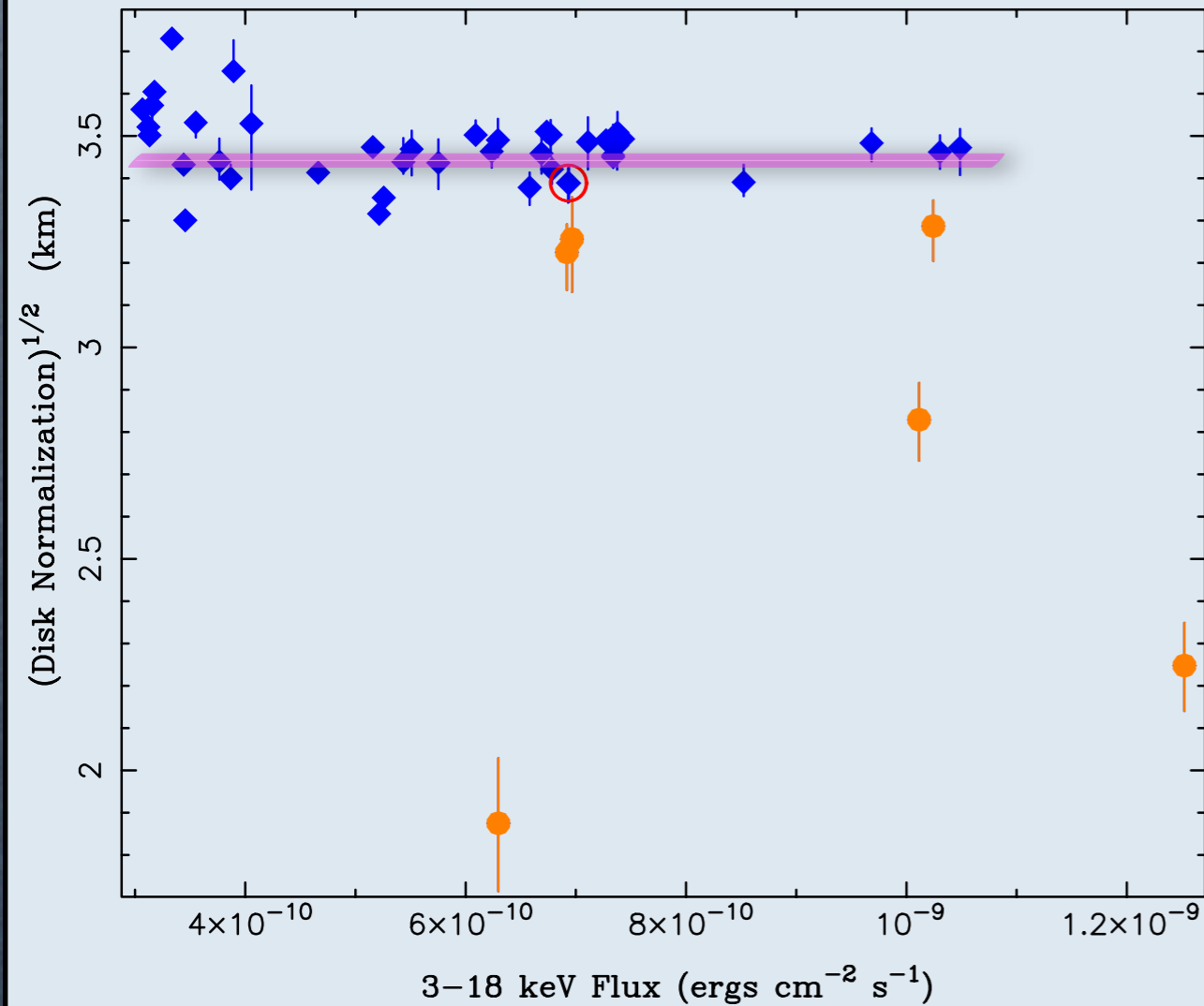
RXTE: Disk + Comptonization Fits

(Nowak et al. 2008)

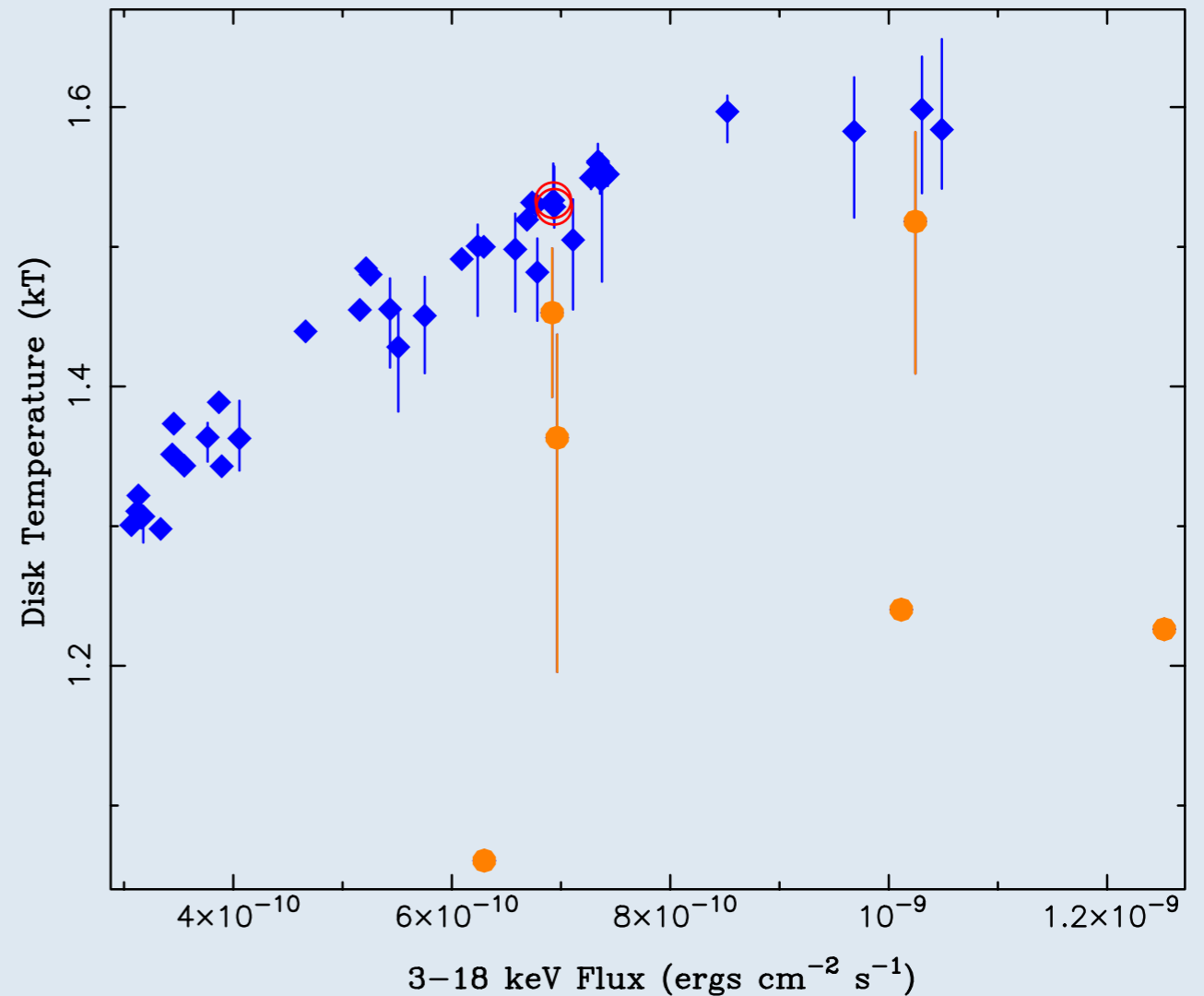
DISKS: TWO PARAMETERS

$$\frac{R^2 \cos i}{D^2}, \quad kT_{max}^4$$

Disk Radius



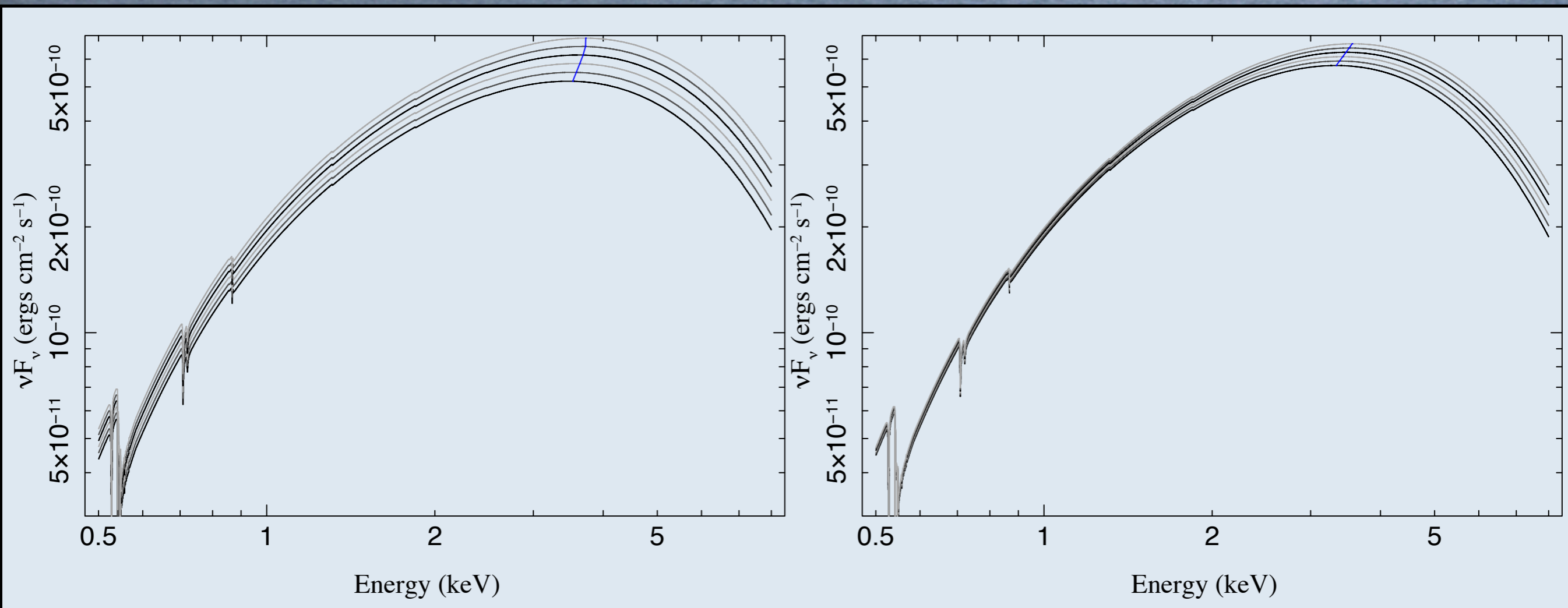
Disk Temperature



RXTE: Disk + Comptonization Fits

(Nowak et al. 2008)

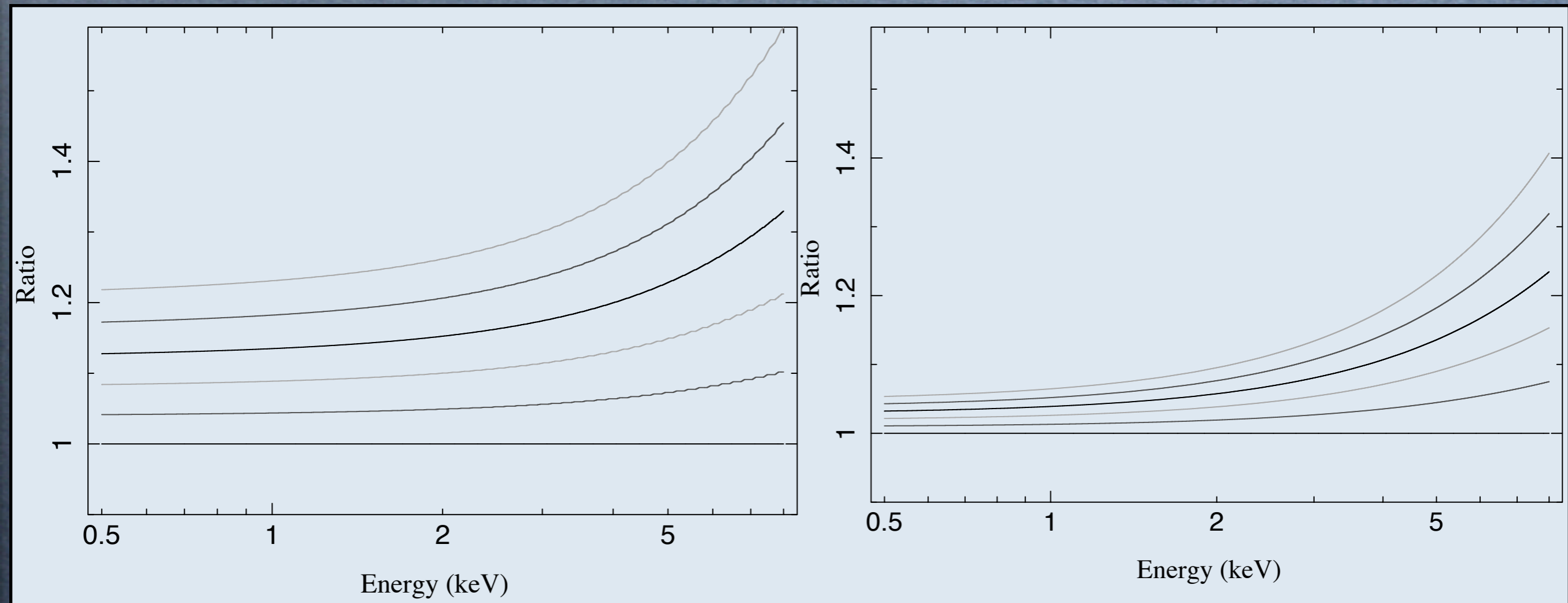
HOW MIGHT A DISK CHANGE?



Accretion Rate

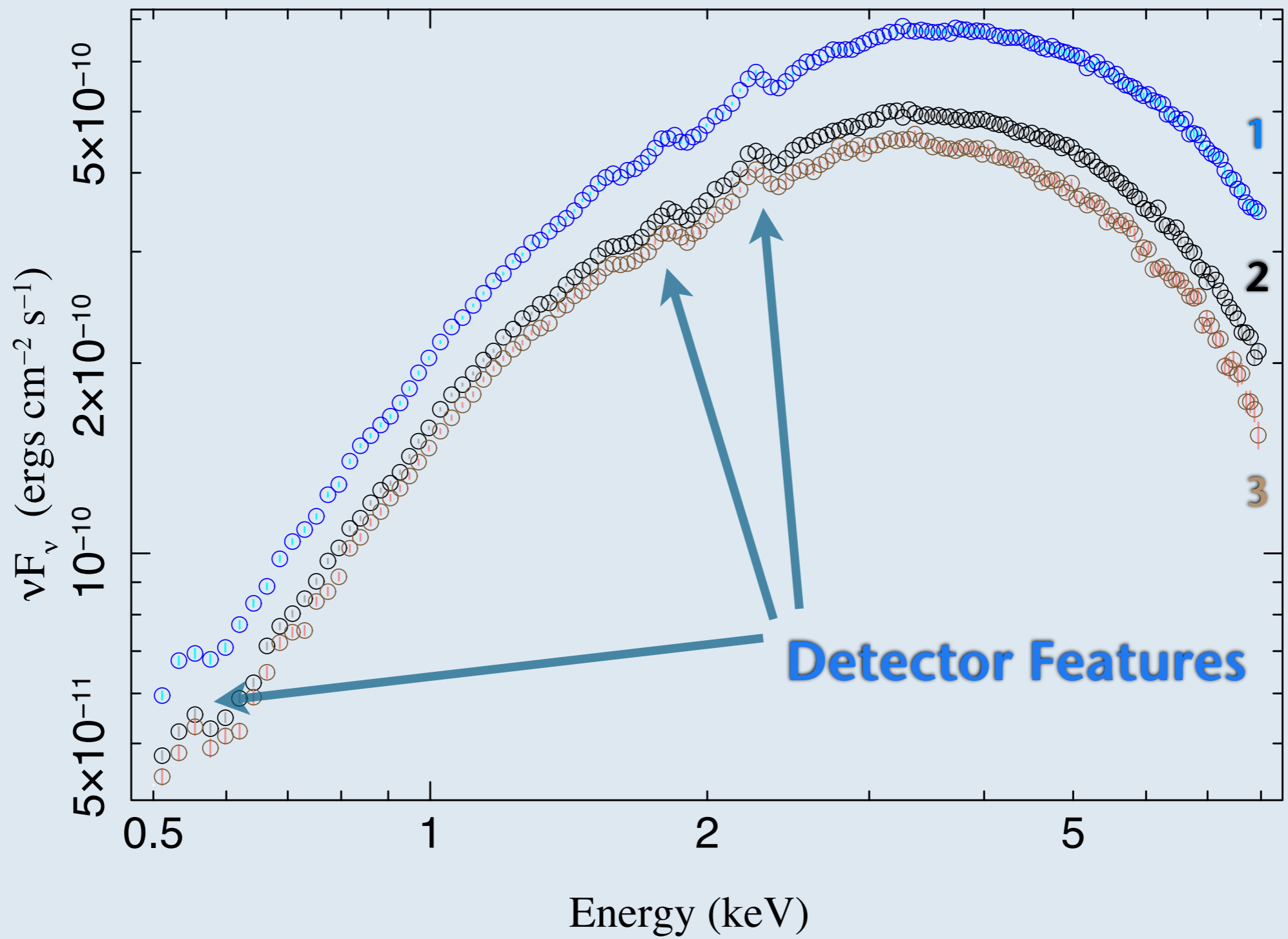
“ADAF” Like

DISTINCT IN SUZAKU BAND:



Accretion Rate

“ADAF” Like



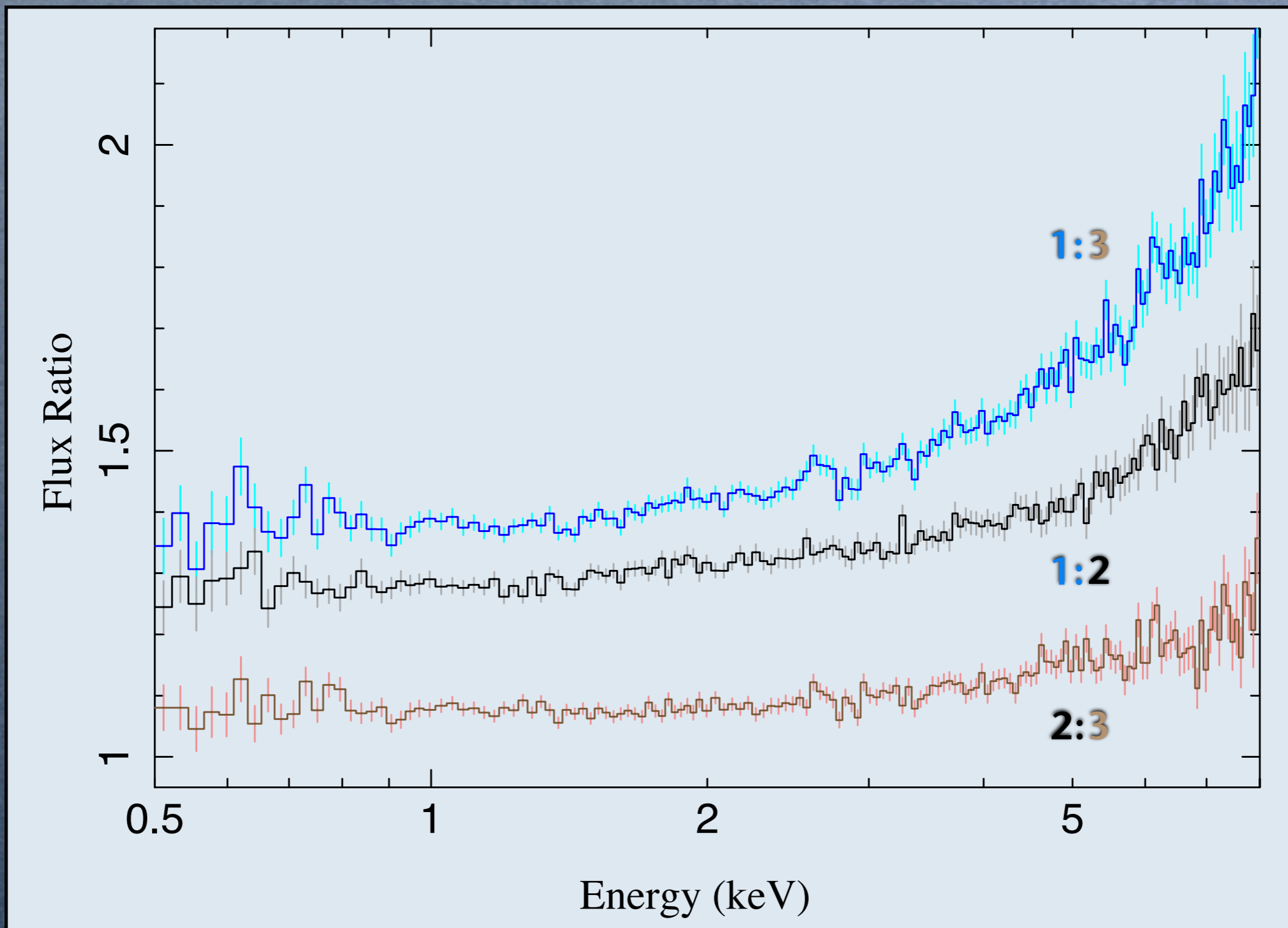
1 May '09

2 May '09

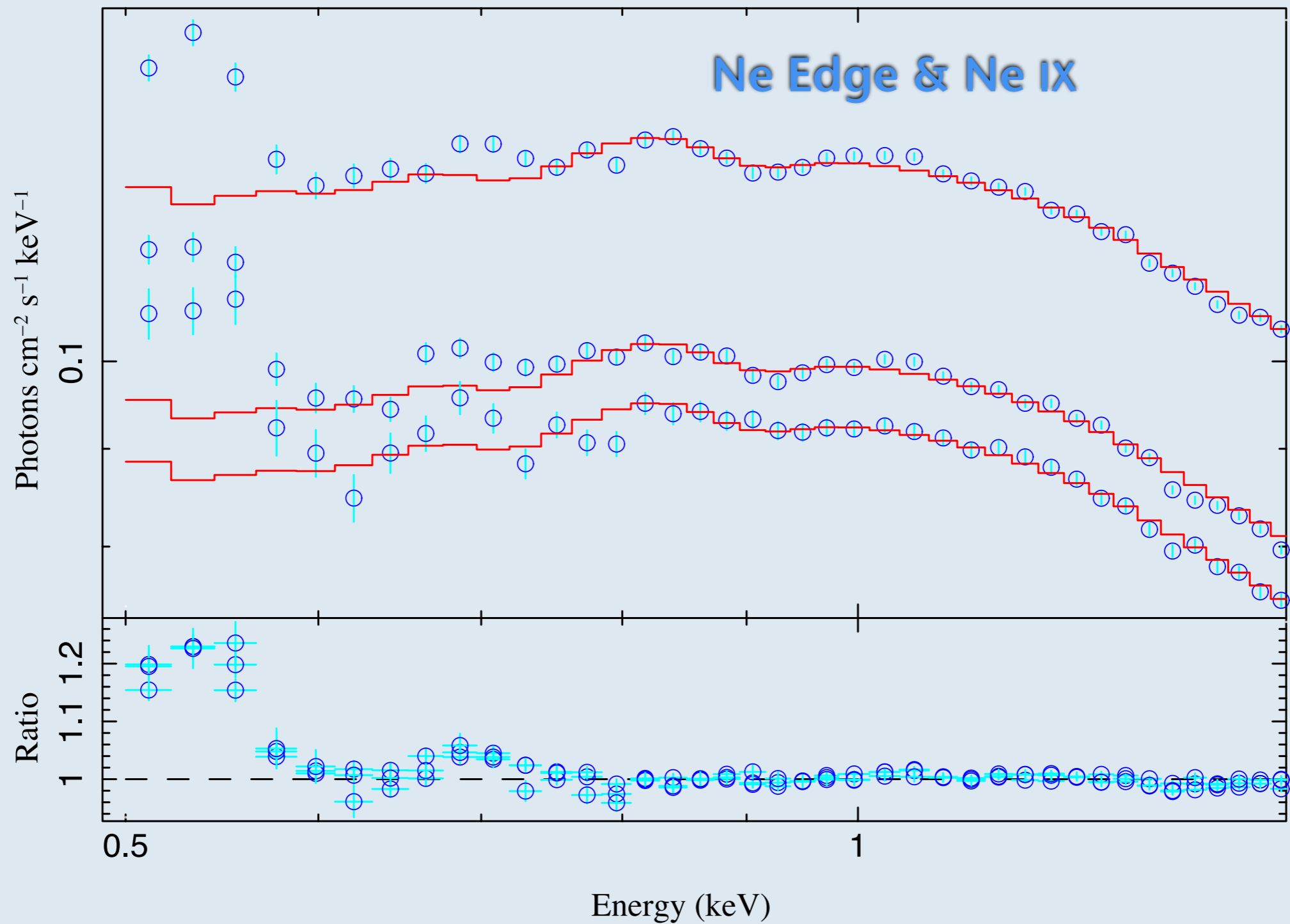
3 Nov '10

Detector Features

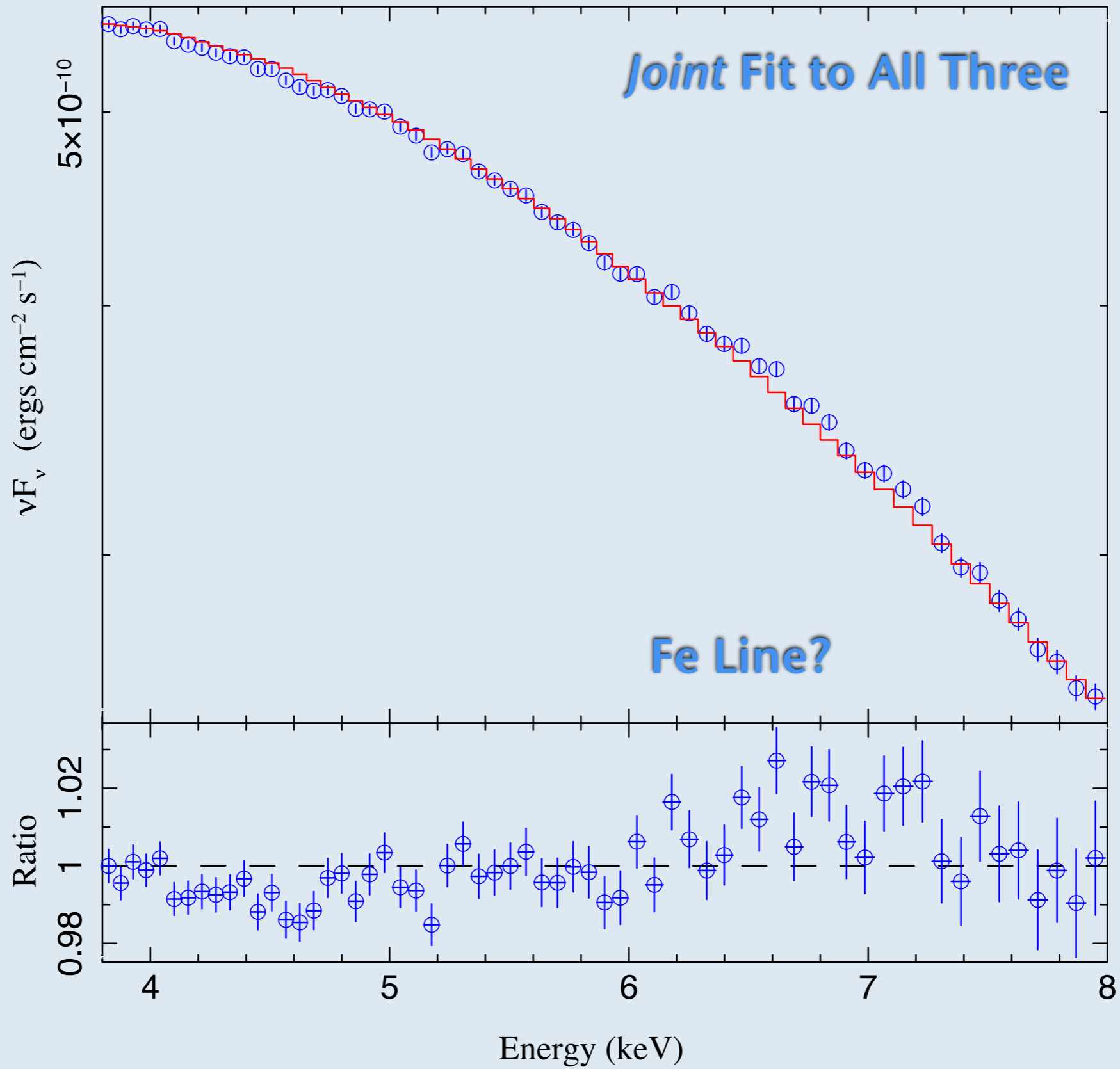
(Nowak et al. 2011)



(Nowak et al. 2011)

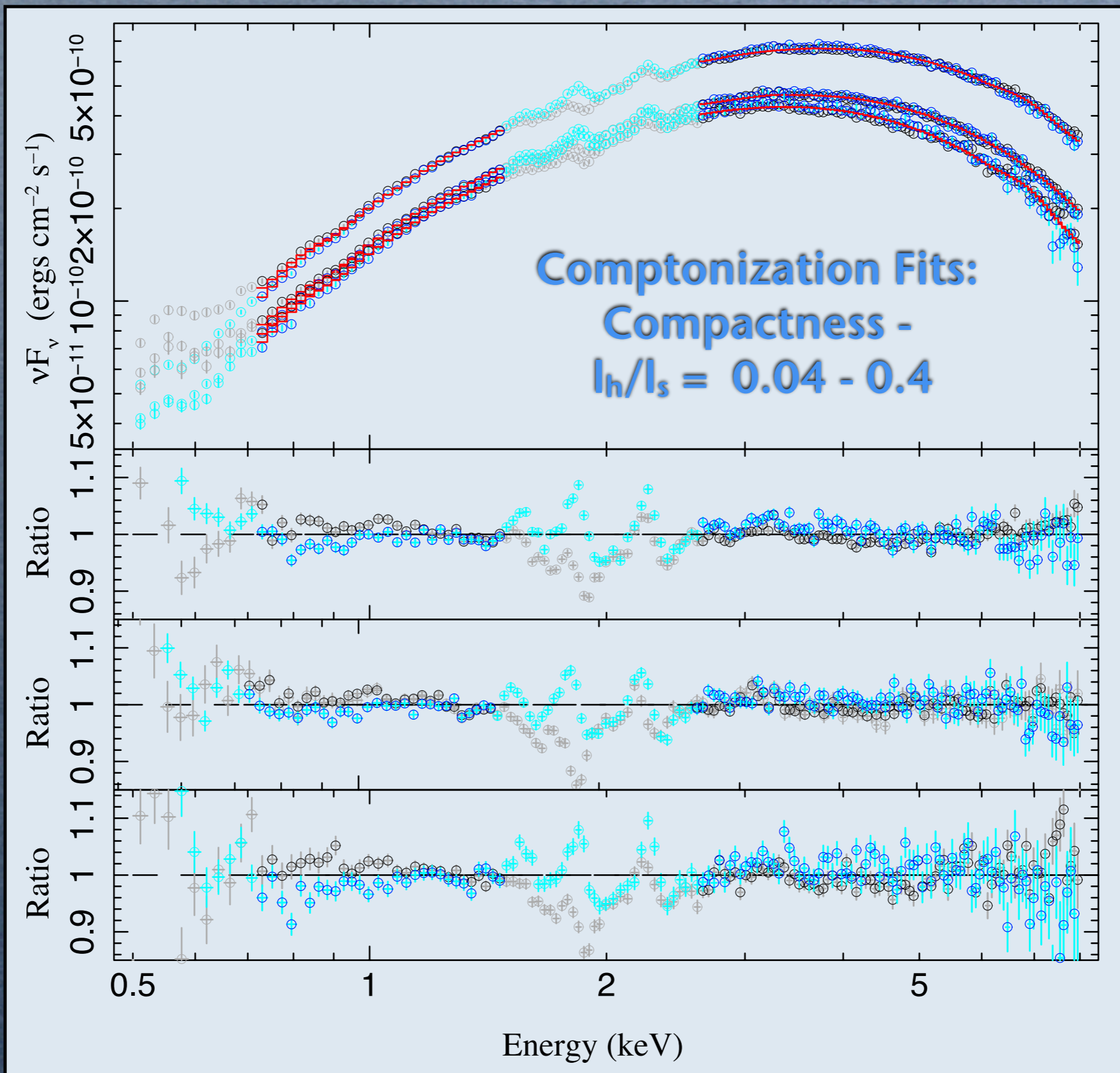


(Nowak et al. 2011)



JOINT SPECTRAL FITS:

- I. Comptonization (*eqpair*):
 - Common column & disk normalization
 - Different corona & disk kT
- II. Spinning black hole (*kerrbb*):
 - Common mass, spin, distance, column, & color correction ($T_{\text{app}}/T_{\text{eff}} \sim 1.7$)
 - Different accretion rates
 - “Fudged” hard tail (*simpl* - mimics aspects of *optically thin* Compton)



- Comptonization Normalization:

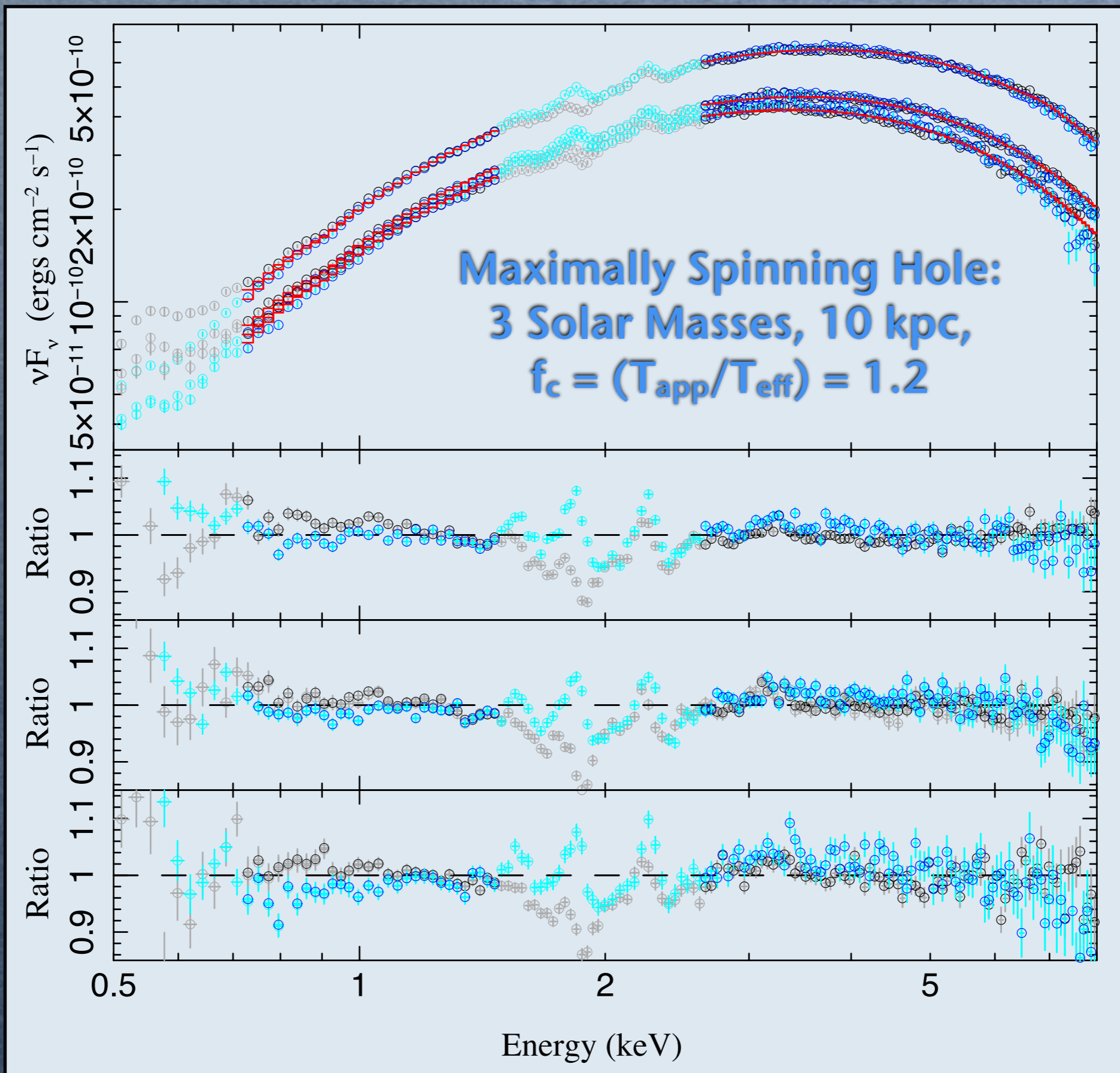
$$\frac{(M/M_{\odot})^2 \cos i}{(D/\text{kpc})^2 f_c^4} = 0.003 \frac{(M/3 M_{\odot})^2 \cos(i/75^{\circ})}{(D/10 \text{ kpc})^2 (f_c/1.7)^4}$$

- *Measure* only 0.0002
- Increase the Distance to 40 kpc.
- Decrease the radius of peak emission to $\sim 2.5 \text{ GM}/c^2$ (i.e., a Kerr black hole).
- Increase the color-correction factor to 3.3.

$$y \equiv \frac{4kT}{511 \text{ keV}} \tau^2 \approx f_c = 3.3$$

$$\tau \approx 9.8 \left(\frac{4 \text{ keV}}{kT} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{f_c}{3} \right)^{1/2}$$

- Optical depths of order 10?
- Relatively unexplored Comptonization regime



DISK SPIN MODEL SCALING:

- If L/L_{Edd} fixed (faintest \gtrsim low state transition):

$$\left(\frac{T_{\text{app}}}{f_c}\right)^4 \propto \frac{(L/L_{\text{Edd}}) \cdot M}{R^2} \propto \frac{(L/L_{\text{Edd}})}{M}$$

- T_{app} is fixed by observation:

$$M \propto f_c^4$$

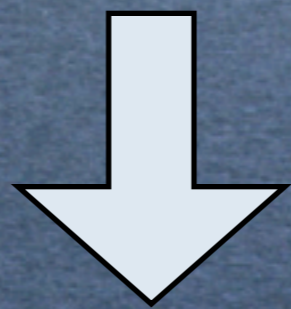
- L/L_{Edd} is fixed by assumption:

$$\frac{\dot{M}}{M} \propto \text{constant} \Rightarrow \dot{M} \propto f_c^4$$

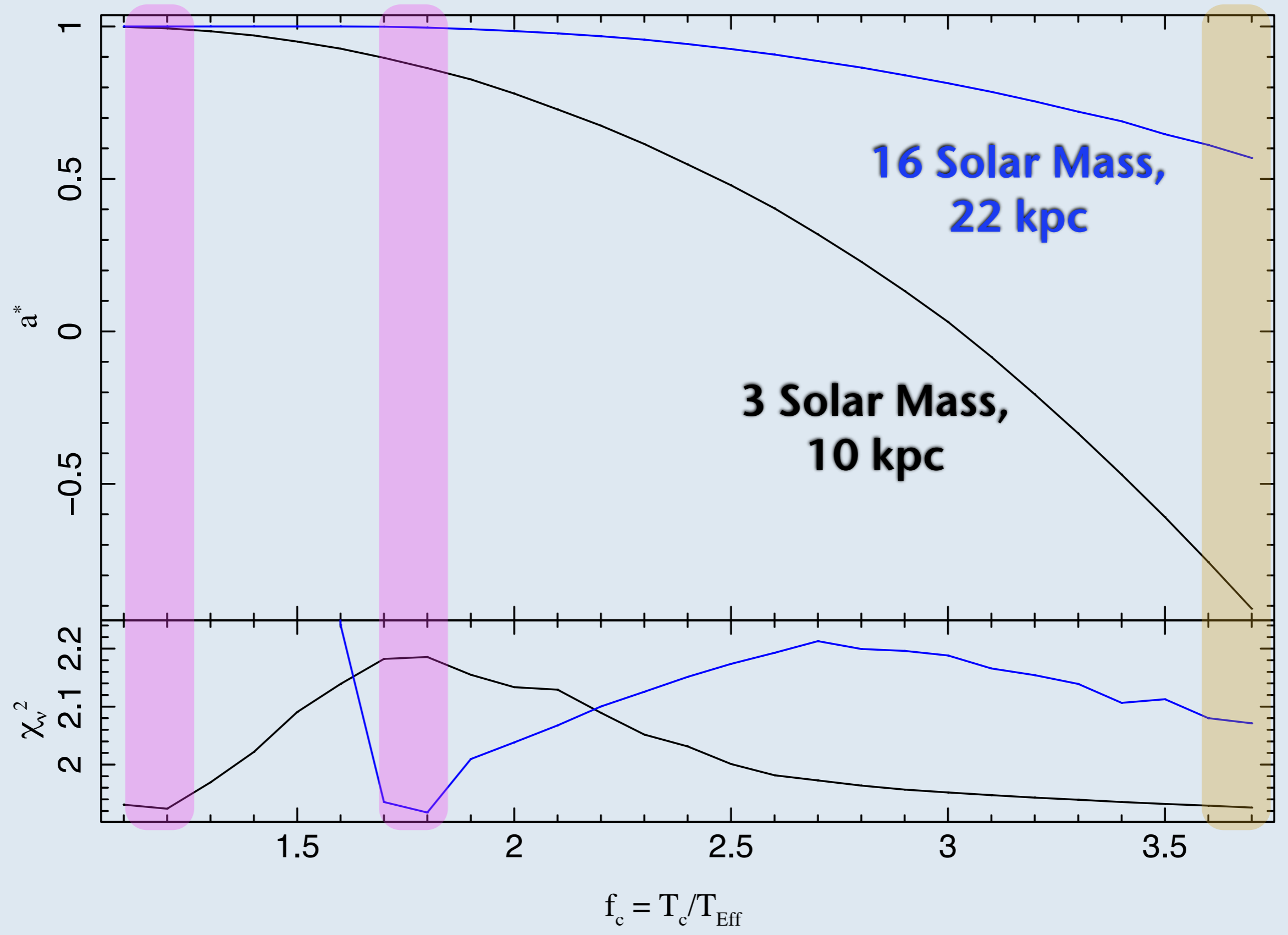
- Flux is fixed by observation:

$$\frac{M^2}{D^2 f_c^4} \propto \frac{f_c^8}{D^2 f_c^4} \propto \text{constant} \Rightarrow D \propto f_c^2$$

3 Solar Mass, 10 kpc, $f_c \sim 1.2$



16 Solar Mass, 22 kpc, $f_c \sim 1.7$



CONCLUSIONS:

- Could be low mass, high L/L_{Edd} , at large distance (~ 40 kpc)
 - But why so little X-ray variability?
- High kT & Low Normalization is Consistent with Rapid Spin
- High Spin can be avoided with large color-correction factors
 - Low kT , High Optical Depth Corona
 - But why such stable properties?

ADDENDA: QUESTION RESPONSE

- Is Cyg X-1 rapidly spinning?
- Soft state - disk dominates, but normalization is *lower than expected*
- Low norm driven by new low distance (Reid et al. 2011), & new high mass estimate (Orosz et al. 2011)
- Similar story as 4U 1957+11
 - Consistent with High Spin (Gou et al. 2011)
 - ... or it must have a color correction factor $\sim > 3$ (high optical depth, low kT corona?)

